

Cattle and Hogs.

We have to notice quite a languid feeling in the pork and beef market. In the early part of the week our packers were offering \$3 75 for hogs weighing over 200, but for the last day or two \$3 50 appears to be about the highest offered for hogs weighing 200 lbs and over, without however, any contracts being made at those figures. The holders generally appear to content pretty firmly for \$3. It appears to be the opinion, generally, of those best informed upon the subject, that the price will settle down to about \$3 50, and some think it will go even less than that.

But few contracts are being made for beef, and \$3 25 appears to be about the highest offer we hear of for cattle weighing 600 lbs and over. Samuel & Moss have cut some 800 or 1000 head, and Miller & McCann have cut a few hundred head. The other houses have not commenced operations.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA, Sept. 29, 1851.

Since my last, full returns have shown that this State has gone as I had supposed. Democratic throughout. I do not yet believe that this could show the true state of parties in this State.

A Convention has been called, or rather steps have been taken to call one, for the purpose of getting the State divided. There is not much concert of action, as less than three places have been named at different meetings, for holding the convention at.

The old Californians readily understand that their Horses and Cattle are worth six or eight times as much now as before the purchase, and their land has a value in a much higher ratio—but this they understand as it puts much money in their purse, as they sell horses and cattle freely. But whenever a horse is called for in the shape of taxes to support the new Government, they feel a great hardship, and long for the "good old times" to return again. They have the idea that their connection with the northern part of the State, is the whole cause of their taxation, supposing that they can in some way, it set off from us; save all expense, yet keep all the profit.

Then too, there will be from the new State, Senators and Congressmen for whose mileage and pay, Uncle Sam must provide—besides the charge for somebody to be called Governor, &c., &c.

It may be supposed that Slavery has something to do in this matter; a very few demagogues here and many more in the other States, would rejoice in the chance of agitation which this would offer. But Southern California has not the adoption for Slavery labor that the Northern part has, and naturally it is free Soil, but not so with the northern and middle part. There are millions of acres (Tulare) of the most productive land, under the sun, of which it would be said in any Slave State, no one but negroes, can ever cultivate it—but that is not so, and were the question now to be taken on a free or Slave clause, in the Constitution, the result would now be the same as at first. I am satisfied that Slave labor however, would pay better than in almost any other of the United States. Yet at the Convention many of the members of which, were from Slaveholding States, were unanimous or nearly so for the free clause. An abolitionist may deny this, but it is apparent to any one who is acquainted locally with California.

The mines are yielding to a degree hardly to be credited. The low water has left bare a greater surface than at any time since the gold discovery. Silver ore has been recently found in many places. For one "lead" near Sonora in the Southern mines, it is claimed as possessing more riches, and that easily developed, than all the southern mines. This is extravagant, yet that immensely rich silver mines have been recently found appears certain.—St. Louis Intelligencer.

From the Grand River Chronicle.**PUBLIC MEETING.**

Pursuant to previous notice, a public meeting was held at the court house, in this place, on Monday last, to adopt measures to counteract the malign influence upon the slave population of this country which certain secret Northern abolition emissaries are supposed to be producing upon their minds.

On motion, Judge William Hudgens was appointed President, and Thomas M. Bryan invited to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Thomas M. Bryan, on whose motion a committee was appointed by the President to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. viz: Dr. John Wolfkill, Wm. F. Slack, David Gardner, James Nave, Thomas M. Bryan and Lewis M. Clark.

The committee then retired, and after a brief absence, made the following report, which was adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, many of the preachers and lay members of the M. E. Church at the North, have, from the pulpit, and through the religious newspapers under their control, encouraged resistance to the act of Congress, known as the Fugitive Slave Law; and whereas, said Church persists in sending their Abolition preachers among us, apparently for no other object than to render our slave population dissatisfied with their condition. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the practice of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, is hostile to our civil institutions and to the best interests and well-being of the community at large, and that it is the duty of every good citizen to discountenance their disorganizing and treasonable course.

Resolved, That we deprecate the policy of the Methodist Church, North, in sending emissaries into our midst to propagate their incendiary doctrines; and that we hereby warn them that their field of labor for heresy is not in our midst; but that their cause cannot prosper with us; and that we better to remain in their own country, and interfere with our domestic institutions.

Resolved, That we are determined to maintain, by every lawful means, the rights of our country, and that we will not be intimidated by the threats of any individual or body of men, who may attempt to interfere with our domestic institutions.

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Green, W. Y. Yancy, W. C. Samuel, Joel Bardsoll, W. O. Jennings, Jas. Jennings, N. Cox, J. Leeper, G. Martin, Jas. Nave, J. Wolfkill, R. Mills, W. W. Walden, G. Munro, S. A. Alexander, J. Cameron, J. S. Harper, S. H. Gregory, R. E. Holland, John Bryan, J. T. Giddell and Asa T. Kirtley.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Grand River Chronicle, and then it adjourned.

WM. HUDGINS, Ch'n.

TH. M. BRYAN, Sec'y.

We clip the following remarks from the "Richmond Whig," which we commend to our neighbor of the Times, as the avowed exponent of nullification in this State.

The Political Metaphysicians.

In the late Congressional struggle in this District, the very peculiar people for whom this State and South Carolina have become famous, have once more manifested themselves, to the advancement, as usual, of only the worst cause. For Abstraction-mongers have never yet profited any other. It is not in the nature of Non-sense to do anything but harm, when it comes to practice.

When some Abstractionists, it is difficult to tell: Their origin, however, is probably like that of other hybrid things: they were bred by Abstraction, upon either Fraud or Folly. The Mythological story of Ixion perhaps best illustrates their generation. He (Ixion) was aspirated to be the paramour of the queen of the skies. Jove, to punish him, sent him a cloud in her shape, and from the intercourse sprang the Centaurs—beasts neither man nor beast, neither Whig nor Democrat.

Personally, they are people who, no doubt have much wit; but they have always been shy of using it to anybody's advantage but their own. Indeed, they are perhaps right enough in this care of the thing: it is very thin of texture. Prudently afraid, therefore, of wearing it out, should they do it on work-a-days, (for which it is far too fine,) they only put it on upon holy-days.

Intellectually, they seem to be possessed with little besides the desire of office, together with such ghosts of deceased ideas as haunt the untamed houses of some people's heads.

So much for their bodies and minds. Now, as to their habits, it is to be remarked that they are particularly fond of discouraging their refined theories the most to those who understand them the least; just as some folks are sure to speak Latin when nobody is by that knows it. But in this again, they are prudent for where should they find converts, except among fools?

They are, however, great adepts in all those difficult and wonderful questions, which are fit to be debated between those who are out of their wits, and those who never had any. They shine, with an extraordinary light, in these; as, also, in abusing the party which they are soon to join.

They are great benefactors of the Constitution; having added to it a multitude of meanings, that no one else ever dreamt of, and given themselves more pains to misunderstand it, than all others to put a plain sense on it.

It is to them among mankind other services to the commonwealth, that we owe the two most useful doctrines of any age: Nullification and Secession. The former of these they invented (allege they) for the preservation of the Government; the latter, for that of the Union.

And, indeed, they would be admirably adapted to those purposes. If people set up governments as children do cartwheels, for the sport of knocking them down again. In politics, they are like "natural bone-setters," who would have you break every bone in your skin, that they may show you how mysteriously they can mend it; or they may be compared to traveling tinkers, who in mending for you one hole in a kettle, always contrive to make four more.

Pork.—Extensive preparations are being made for the purchase and packing of pork during the winter. We are informed that there is sufficient capital in readiness in this place, to buy up all the pork that may or can be brought to the market. Some of our heaviest business men are about engaging in the trade, which bids fair to be marked with considerable spirit and activity. The late news from St. Louis and the East, however, have a slight tendency to affect the starting figures, \$3 50 to \$3 75, being probably the standard figures. Messrs. DUNNELL & TRIPLETT are just finishing their large pork packing establishment, and will be ready in a few days to commence operations as the market is already opened.—Lagrange Missourian.

Proposed Division of Oregon.—A movement has lately been set on foot by the settlers in Oregon Territory, which has for its object the organization of a separate Territorial Government for that portion which lies to the north of the Columbia river. It is to be called the Columbia Territory, and throughout its vast extent is well adapted to agriculture, commerce and manufacturing. The total absence of all municipal law, and civil officers, the great distance from the seat of the present Government, and the isolated situation of this part of the Territory, and many other reasons, are urged as to the propriety of the organization of a separate Territorial Government. For the promotion of this object a Convention of twenty-five delegates assembled at Garolitz, Lewis county, on the 20th of August, and after discussing the matter, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"That a committee of three be appointed by the President of the Convention to prepare a suitable memorial on that subject to Congress, and that the same be forwarded to the Delegate in Congress from Oregon Territory, requesting him to use his influence to procure the organization of a separate Territorial Government."

Previous to the session of the Convention a committee on districts and counties having been appointed, the territory north of the Columbia river was divided into twelve counties, with well prescribed boundaries. The Convention is to meet again at Olympia some time about the middle of next May, there to form a State Convention, preparatory to asking admission into the Union as one of the States thereof, provided that Congress has not at that time organized a Territorial Government.—[National Intelligencer.

Married.

On Monday evening, the 19th inst., by Elder D. T. Morton, Mr. Wm. M. Gorman to Miss Elizabeth L. daughter of Mr. James McWilliams, all of this county. [Cake received.]

On Wednesday morning, 18th inst., by Rev. Jas. H. Loran, Mr. George A. Hanks to Miss Sarah J. Hendershott, all of this city.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. L. B. Dennis, Mr. Charles S. Swanger to Miss Henrietta Tucker, all of this city.

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The "Methodist Book Concern" case has been decided in favor of the M. E. Church South. The amount involved was very large, it being one of the heaviest book concerns in the United States. The amount the Church South will recover, will probably be near \$3,000,000.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Office of the Intelligencer, Saturday, Nov. 15—4 P. M.

Good shipping horses are worth \$4—but we have heard of no sales for export since our last report.

For light cattle our city butchers are paying \$3 to \$3 50—which is a reduction from our last quotations of twenty-five cents. The Market is well supplied with the latter kind of stock.

Good sheep are scarce and command \$2 25. The supply is small—ordinary are worth \$1 50 to \$1 75.

Lambs \$1 25 to \$1 50. There are no good lambs in the market.

A small lot of choice hogs from Illinois, sold to a city butcher at \$5, and one hundred and thirty head for shipping of lighter weight brought \$4 75.

Milch Cows with calves are worth \$16 to 24, the latter price for choice cows only.

Prime veal calves \$6, and ordinary \$4 50 to \$5.

Good horses are bringing from \$75 to \$80.

John Erink & Co., Stage contractors, advertise for one hundred good stout horses fit for stage service, and they are wanted immediately.

Mules are in very little demand, and prices range from \$65 to \$70 for good animals.

HANNIBAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1851.

Lead P. Bar,		@ 1.80
Molasses,		
Plantation,		
Len. S. H.		
Paquet 2 1/2		45 @ 2.40
Pine N. O.		
Fair to Good		
White		7 @ 2.40
Leaf, St. Louis		8 @ 1.10
Crown		9 @ 1.10
Salt Sack		
G. Alum		1.85 @ 2.00
L. Brown		1.90 @ 2.25
Brass 3 1/2		34 @ 4.00
Tobacco		
Leaf		@ 1.60
Good Leaf		2.20 @ 3.30